

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
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A NEW TRAP-DOOR SPIDER FROM TEXAS.

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The type of the trap-door spider described below was sent to me for identification by Prof. J. C. Cross, who found it near Kingsville, Texas. It represents a new genus most closely allied to *Myrmekiaphila*, a genus also occurring in Texas. The type is retained in the author's collection.

ASTROSOGA, gen. nov.

Carapace with fovea deep and strongly procurved. Ocular tubercle scarcely set off, very broad and low. Anterior row of eyes a little procurved, the medians smaller than the laterals, much farther from each other than from the latter. Posterior row of eyes recurved, the eyes much smaller than the anteriors, the medians much farther from each other than from the laterals. Chelicerae bearing within at distal end a toothed process much as in *Myrmekiaphila*, but this relatively smaller. Sternum as wide as or a little wider than long. Posterior median sigilla broad, close together, diverging caudad; the posterior lateral sigilla in line with anterior ends of posterior median, very small, about equidistant from large sigilla and the lateral margin; anterior sigilla circular, equal in size to the posterior laterals, very close to lateral margins. Both tibia I and tibia II swollen below and bearing on the swelling stout spines, the modification being much as in the second legs of *Evagrus*. Paired claws of anterior legs with many teeth, the posterior smooth except for a double spike at base and typically two denticles with an even pad of soft hairs beneath. Anterior tarsi not spined, the posterior with numerous spines along sides and above.

Genotype.—*Astrosoga rex*, sp. nov.

Differs from *Myrmekiaphila* in the teeth of the tarsal claws, in the secondary characters of the male, etc.

Astrosoga rex, sp. nov.

Pars cephalica nearly black; the carapace dark chestnut adjacent to head and in a median posterior band, elsewhere light chestnut. Legs dark, the first pairs nearly black. Abdomen dark brown with numerous long black hairs above, lighter brown in a band across anterior corners and along sides of dorsum.

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Anterior median eyes much smaller than the laterals, separated from each other by their diameter, farther from the laterals. Posterior row of eyes decidedly recurved, the medians much smaller than the laterals, which are about equal to the anterior medians; laterals widely apart, each occupying a position about halfway between that of the anterior median and lateral of the corresponding side, more than its diameter from the lateral and nearly equidistant between lateral and anterior median. Lateral eyes on each side less than the diameter of the posterior one apart.

The swelling of tibia I of the male more pronounced than that of tibia II, the ventral apex of the swelling distad of middle and bearing two exceptionally stout spines; a single ventral spine proximad of this spinigerous elevation. The tibia of the second legs of male more slender than tibia I, with the ventral swelling similar but located a little proximad of middle, its apical spines similarly stout; two ventral spines in line proximad of the swelling.

Paired claws of anterior legs with 7 or 8 teeth in a series extending from base to a little beyond middle. Double spike at base of posterior paired claws with one extending straight distad and one uncate; the denticles minute, 2 in number.

Tibia of male palpus evenly swollen. Stylus suddenly narrowed and geniculate at about beginning of distal third of length.

Posterior spinnerets moderately long, thick proximally, attenuated distally, the apical joint slender, longer than the second joint but shorter than the first. Anterior spinnerets short and stout, inserted about their diameter apart.

Length without chelicerae, 20 mm.

Locality.—Texas: Kingsville. One male taken by Prof. J. C. Cross of the Texas College of Arts and Industries.